

Serviceable and Pretty at Any Time



WRAPS of chiffon with raised flowers in velvet, or made of less splendid plain chiffon, are cut in the simplest manner possible. Those of the plain fabric are made by joining two pieces of hem-stitched chiffon, each something more than a yard in length. These lengths are joined up the back with a fancy stitch in silk to within six inches of the neck. Here they separate and fall straight down the front. The ends are finished with two wide tucks above the hem, both in the front and back. To this unshaped but graceful scarf-mantle a border of marabou or swansdown is added in many models. And sometimes the scarf is shaped to the shoulders with shirring. But the simpler its management in making, the more chic it becomes in the eyes of the modiste.

The wrap shown in the picture is also made of two lengths of the fabric. They are cut into bias edges at the ends and two of these edges are joined in a narrow felled seam at the back. The front ends are trimmed into rounded points and the back is cut in the same manner. A narrow hem is turned up on the right side and a broad soft strip of natural mar-

bou is then artistically sewed over it. These light wraps, suited to evening wear all the year round, are made up in all colors and many fabrics. Soft silk crepes with embroidered figures in gold or silver, or raised patterns in velvet, make very handsome ones. However luxurious and rich the fabric no one need fear to undertake the making. It is simply a matter of neat hand-sewing, and not much of it, at that.

The marabou border is the best possible finish and affords plenty of warmth about the throat, where it is needed. These chiffon scarfs, like the straight, plain scarf, are worn with one end thrown about the neck when the weather is cool. Long veils of the heavier chiffons, with hemstitched borders, make it very easy for the home dressmaker to fashion for herself a little garment like those described here. And they are made handsomer by the introduction of old-fashioned fancy stitching like "cat stitching" or "feather stitching" or small "cross-stitch" patterns in decorative sewing. Nothing is more fashionable than these lines of fancy stitching.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

Prettiest Types of Midsummer Hats



THREE models in midsummer hats, each illustrating a type entirely different from the others and each a noteworthy example of good millinery, are shown in the picture given here. A chic street hat, a picturesque dress hat, and a demi-dress hat of the sort that has come to be known simply as a "trimmed hat," make up the group. The thoroughly practical and carefully made street hat is provided with a crown of comfortable size which fits the head as a man's hat fits, and with a brim that shades the eyes. It is a sailor shape with its brim slashed and crown trimmed in a way to take away the rigid and severe outlines of a plain sailor. The brim is slashed into four sections and the sharp corners left by the slashing are rounded off. The sections are faced with black satin and bound with white hemstitch braid like that of which the shape is made.

About the crown a shifred collar of white chiffon extends from the brim almost to the top crown. A flat bow with three over-lapping, shallow loops at each end extends across the top of the crown and terminates at the sides. There is a rose made of black satin mounted at the front. This is not by any means a simple hat, but it is of the sort that is plain enough

for the street and elaborate enough for occasions requiring smart dressing.

A lovely leghorn hat, trimmed with roses and ribbon, is a strikingly picturesque model that has no place outside the circle of strictly dress occasions. The facing and underbrim bow are in a delightful shade of natter blue and the rose in natural light pink colorings.

Between these two types stands the pretty trimmed hat which may do duty for almost any wear. It is a milan shape with moderately wide brim and round crown. It is trimmed with a full ruche of box-plaited ribbon with a fancy edge. This ruche goes around the right side of the crown and partly across the front and back. It slips through a slit in the brim, apparently, and covers that part of the crown which extends below the underbrim. At the front a small spray of flowers and foliage adds a finishing touch of color.

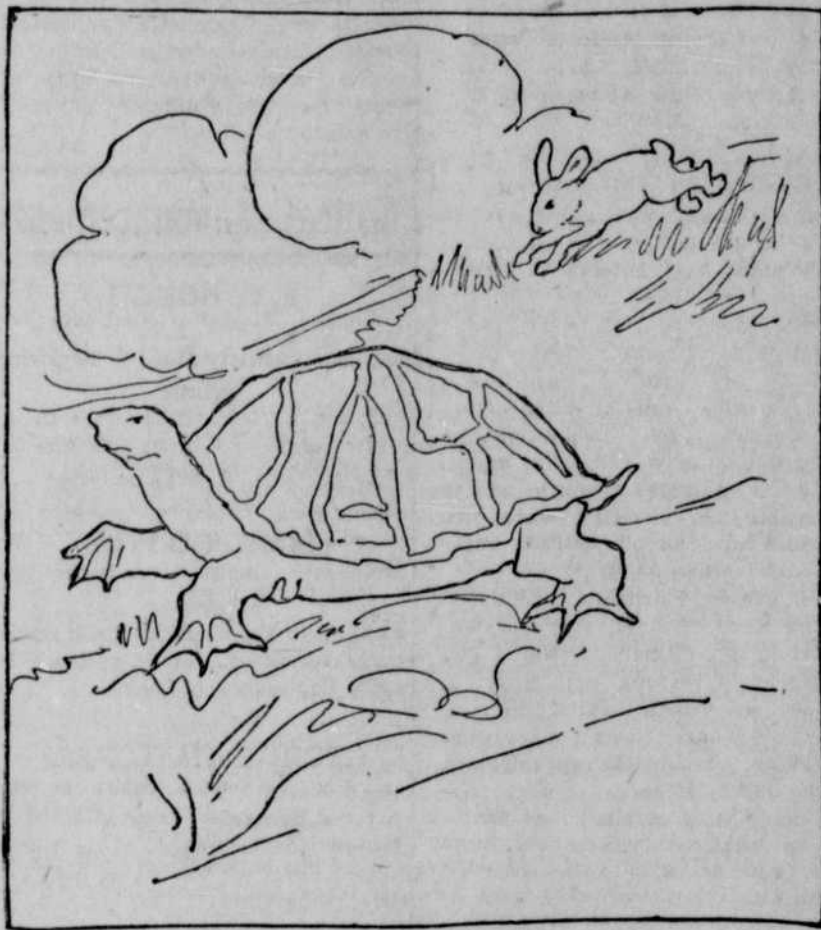
The ruff of ribbon on the hat is matched with a similar ruff about the neck. Worn with a pretty street suit of taffeta this hat is at its best, but it will do duty with almost any of the dresses that are popular for midsummer.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

New Indian Animal Stories

When the Rabbit Got Tired

By JOHN M. OSKISON



Children, Color Up This Picture to Suit Yourself.

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Long time ago, before the Indian ball players went on the field to play, the old men used to come to the camp fire after dark and lift the lid of the pot and drop something in to cook. And while the thing in the pot was boiling, the little boys would crowd up close to the old men and listen to the story of the great race between the rabbit and the terrapin.

It is a very old story, and the old men would tell it this way:

"Now, you listen close to what the pot sings when it begins to smoke. Can't you hear it say 'Mi, mi, mi, mi!'—just like a rabbit when he runs so fast and so far that he can't go another step and has to lie down?"

"Well, in those days, the rabbit bragged about how fast he could run—was always bragging. Once the deer tried to prove that he could beat the rabbit, and a fine pair of horns was offered by the Great Beaver as a prize for the winner of the race; but the rabbit cheated, and the deer got the horns without running the race.

"Well, the rabbit bragged so much about how fast he could run that he made all the animals tired. And at last the terrapin, who never did have much to say, got up from his seat and said that he could beat the rabbit running. That made the rabbit laugh so hard that finally he had to roll over on the ground, and all he could say was 'Mi, mi, mi, mi!'—just like the sound the pot is making now.

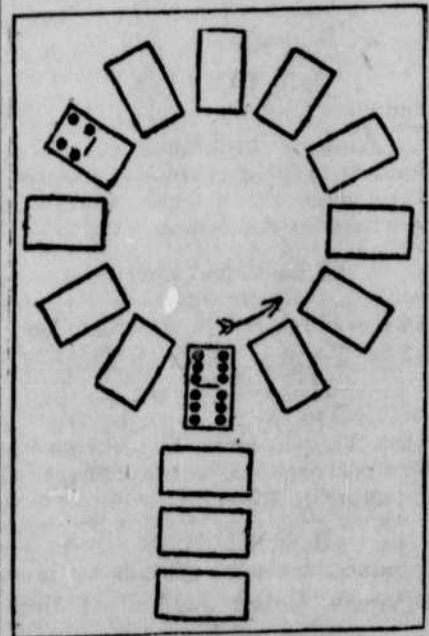
"So the animals all sat down with their heads close together and listened while the rabbit and the terrapin fixed up the plan for the race next day.

"They fixed it to run far across the hills, then turn and run back to the camp. And the rabbit laughed as he went to bed in his house in the broom-grass down by the river. (Now, can you hear how the thing in the pot is chuckling?)

DOMINO PUZZLE IS CLEVER

Directions Given for Performing Trick That Will Be Quite Astonishing to Any Person.

A trick which is very astonishing the first time a person sees it is to take fifteen dominoes of any size you please, except that one must be the



DOMINO PUZZLE.

double-six, and lay three of them one above the other, then stand the double six on them and put the remaining eleven in a circle.

Now tell any person to think of a number from five to fifteen and while you are out of the room to count the number thought of from the bottom step, through the double-six and up

"But the terrapin did not go home and go to bed. Instead, he went to gather all his relatives and explain the plan he had made to beat the rabbit, and for the rest of the night the terrapin's relatives went traveling through the grass and over the hills. Close to the top of every hill one terrapin stopped and waited. Before daylight the last terrapin had got far away to the end of the track and sat down to wait.

"Now, every terrapin looked just like every other terrapin, and when the rabbit got close to the top of the first hill, after he had started on the race in the morning, he was surprised to see the terrapin go over the top. And when the rabbit got there, there was no terrapin in sight, for as soon as each terrapin got over the hill he went to hide in the long grass.

"Faster and faster the rabbit ran, and at the top of every hill he thought he saw the terrapin who said he could beat him still far ahead. Before the rabbit could get back to the camp, he was so tired that all he could do was to lie down and cry out, 'Mi, mi, mi, mi!'

"Then the terrapin, who told the rabbit that he could beat him, came into camp ahead, and all the animals, of course, said that he outran the rabbit. Long time they laughed about the way the terrapin had fooled the rabbit and stopped him from bragging. And now—"

The old man would go to the pot and take out what had been cooking. "See!" they would say; "these are a lot of hamstrings from the rabbits, and now we are going to take them out and scatter them across the path where the ball players from the other camp are coming. When they cross the place where we have scattered the boiled rabbits' hamstrings they will become tired and confused. And tomorrow our young men will beat them!"

"Now, it is time for you to go to sleep."

the circle to the right, as the arrow goes.

Stopping at that domino, count it one and return again, going backward clear around the circle, skipping the double-six and the steps until he has counted the number he thought of. Ask him to notice the domino on which his count ends. The moment you return to the room you will put your finger on that domino without asking a question.

Putting Father in Bed.

That parents should exercise the greatest care in speaking of family secrets in the presence of little children was proved by the experience of a North avenue resident recently.

The man in question was visiting a maiden aunt, who is extremely stout, and very sensitive about it.

A four-year-old boy who accompanied his father looked very carefully at the rotund form of his relative and then inquired with a friendly smile:

"Aunt Myrtle, you don't have to put ashes in the bed to keep from slipping out, do you?"

Then, when the man held up his hands in consternation, the youngster exclaimed:

"There, papa, she says she doesn't."

—Youngstown Telegram.

Precaution.

In the deserted kindergarten room at the settlement a little girl was thumping the piano to her heart's content. A resident looked in at the door and smiled.

"Go right on, Catherine," she said, "if you're sure your hands are quite clean."

"Oh, that's all right, Miss Emily," was the answer. "I'm being very careful; I'm just playing on the black keys."

PROFIT AND PLEASURE IN BEE INDUSTRY



A Well Arranged Apiary.

Beekeeping for pleasure and profit is carried on by many thousands of people in all parts of the United States. There are many places where an experienced beekeeper can make a good living by devoting his entire time and attention to this line of work. It is usually unwise, however, to undertake extensive beekeeping, the U. S. department of agriculture says, without considerable previous experience on a small scale, since there are so many minor details which go to make up success.

The average annual honey yield per colony for the entire country, under good management, will probably be twenty-five to thirty pounds of comb honey or forty to fifty pounds of extracted honey, the latter being more productive owing to the fact that the comb is used repeatedly instead of being made anew by the bees each time. The money return to be obtained from the crop depends entirely on the market and the method of selling the honey. If sold direct to the consumer, extracted honey brings from ten to twenty cents per pound, and comb honey from fifteen to twenty-five cents per section. If sold to dealers, the price varies from six to ten cents for extracted honey and from ten to fifteen cents for comb honey.

The location of the hives is a matter of considerable importance. As a rule it is better for hives to face away from the prevailing wind and to be protected from high winds. In the North, a south slope is desirable. It is advisable for hives to be so placed that the sun will strike them early in the morning, so that the bees become active early in the day, and thus gain an advantage by getting the first

honey flora and the record of that place. The beekeeper must then decide for himself the best number to be kept and where they shall be placed.

Hives. The type of hive most generally used in this country consists of a plain wooden box holding frames hung from a rabbet at the top and not touching the sides, top or bottom. Hives of this type are made to hold eight, ten or more frames.

Whatever hive is chosen, there are certain important points which should be insisted on. The material should be of the best; the parts must be accurately made, so that all frames or hives in the apiary are interchangeable. All hives should be of the



Spring Bee Escape.

same style and size, and should be as simple as it is possible to make them, to facilitate operation. As a rule, it is better to buy hives and frames from a manufacturer of such goods rather than to try to make them, unless one is an expert woodworker.

Hives should be painted to protect them from the weather. It is usually desirable to use white paint to prevent excessive heat in the colony hot weather. Other light colors are satisfactory, but it is best to avoid red or black.

Hive Stands.

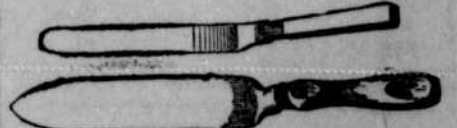
Generally it is best to have each hive on a separate stand. The entrance should be lower than any other part of the hive. Stands of wood, bricks, tile, concrete blocks, or any other convenient material will answer the purpose. The hive should be raised above the ground, so that the bottom will not rot. It is usually not necessary to raise the hive more than a few inches.

Directions for Manipulations.

Bees should be handled so that they will be little disturbed in their work. As much as possible, stings should be avoided during manipulation. This is true, not so much because they are painful to the operator, but because the odor of poison which gets into the air irritates the other bees and makes them more difficult to manage. For this reason it is most advisable to wear a black veil over a wide-brimmed hat and to have a good smoker. Gloves, however, are usually more an inconvenience than otherwise. Gauntlets or rubber bands around the cuffs keep the bees from crawling up the sleeve. It is best to avoid black clothing, since that color seems to excite bees; a black felt hat is especially to be avoided.

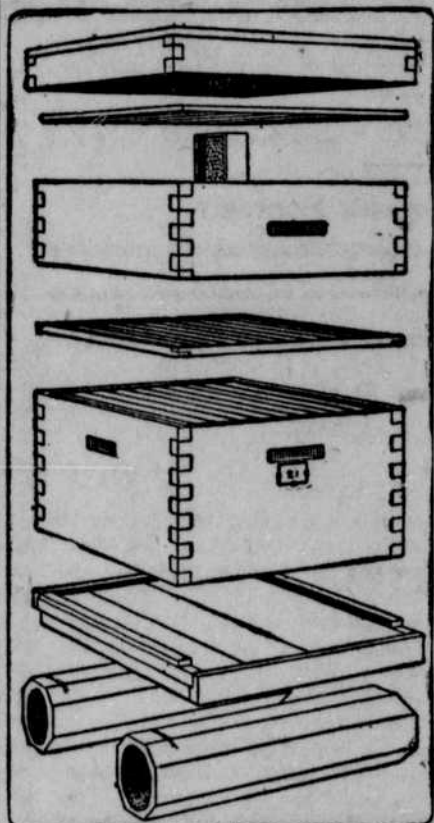
Superfluous quick movements tend to irritate the bees. The hive should not be jarred or disturbed any more than necessary. Rapid movements are objectionable, because with their peculiar eye structure bees probably perceive motion more readily than they do objects. Persons not accustomed to bees, on approaching a hive, often strike at bees which fly toward them or make some quick movement of the head or hand to avoid the sting which they fear is to follow. This should not be done, for the rapid movement, even if not toward the bee, is far more likely to be followed by a sting than is remaining quiet.

The best time to handle bees is during the middle of warm days, particularly during a honey flow. Never



Knives for Uncapping Honey.

handle bees at night or on cold, wet days unless absolutely necessary. The work of a beginner may be made much easier and more pleasant by keeping gentle bees. Caucasians, Carniolans, Banats and some strains of Italians ordinarily do not sting much unless unusually provoked or except in bad weather. Common black bees or crosses of blacks with other races are more irritable. It may be well worth while for the beginner to procure gentle bees while gaining experience in manipulation. Later on, this is less important, for the beekeeper learns to handle bees with little inconvenience to himself or to the bees. Various remedies for bee stings have been advocated, but they are all useless.



A Ten-Frame Hive With Comb-Honey Super and Perforated Zinc Queen Excluder.

supply of nectar. It is also advantageous to have the hives shaded during the hottest part of the day, so that the bees will not hang out in front of the hive instead of working. They should be so placed that the bees will not prove a nuisance to passers-by or disturb live stock. This latter precaution may save the beekeeper considerable trouble, for bees sometimes prove dangerous, especially to horses. Bees are also sometimes annoying in the early spring, for on their first flights they may spot clothes hung out to dry. This may be remedied by removing the bees from the cellars on days when no clothes are to be hung out.

The plot on which the hives are placed should be kept free from weeds, especially in front of the entrances. The grass may be cut with a lawn mower, but it will often be found more convenient and as efficient to pasture one or more head of sheep in the apiary inclosure.

The hives should be far enough apart to permit of free manipulation. If hives are too close together there is danger of bees entering the wrong hive on returning, especially in the spring.

As a rule, it is not considered best to keep more than one hundred colonies in one apiary, and apiaries should be at least two miles apart. There are so many factors to be considered, however, that no general rule can be laid down. The only way to learn how many colonies any given locality will sustain is to study the